POSTERS

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No Boundaries: Creating Open Access Repositories for Academic Institutions

To support and celebrate Nova Southeastern University's 50th Anniversary, the NSU Libraries piloted a campus wide project to develop an institution-wide Open Access Repository called NSU Works. NSU's Oceanographic Center (OC) was one of two colleges within the University System asked to participate in the pilot phase of the project. Participation in this phase included establishing hierarchical structures for the collections, adding metadata (in all formats), troubleshooting, and marketing to the OC community. This presentation serves to provide information on this pilot project, identifying the steps required to start an institutional repository at an academic institution, giving a detailed SWOT analysis of NSU Works, and providing information on copyright law as it pertains to open access repositories.

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Interactions of Collaborative Systems for the Dissemination of Research Results - CICIMAR-IPN, México.

We present the Administration System for Academic and Scientific Productivity of Teachers (AmonPro), the Interdisciplinary Center of Marine Sciences, conceived from the beginning for the following purposes: to contain the records of scientific institutions in an organized and available for academic management processes of the Centre; retrieve the information using standard bibliographic and Internet access; give visibility to institutional contributions through the Web; and to achieve closer relations between colleagues and those aspiring to enter graduate programs offered at the Academic Unit. The development was done on a web platform for updating remotely from anywhere on the Internet. It established a Web service for communication with the website of CICIMAR using this protocol for exchanging data between applications, allowing you to post on the official site updated in real time. Bibliographic information is generated in the HTML format required for it to be found by academic search systems such as Google Scholar and Scirus. You can export the information to applications such as EndNote and Zotero as it provides a mechanism to exchange data to any of these bibliographic systems, and even can import bibliographic records through the use of XML files.

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The Importance of Library Associations: How and why IAMSLIC Adds Value to the Library Luis R.A. Capurro Filograsso of CINVESTAV IPN Merida, Mexico..

Professional associations are formal groups of persons working in the same profession for the realization of purposes related to their professional activity. These groups are formed to exchange views and learn from each other. They offer a range of services and programs for staff and member institutions such as jobs vacancy services; continuous professional development; conferences; studies of wages and employment conditions; publications; sharing of experiences; norms (standards); library advocacy interests; and library science research. The International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centers (IAMSLIC) adds value to the library of CINVESTAV Merida, Mexico primarily by facilitating resource sharing among member libraries worldwide, as well as allowing connections with other institutions at the national level. The library Luis R.A. Capurro Filograsso has the opportunity to participate in several IAMSLIC projects and the possibility of being the host of its 42nd International Conference in 2016.

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POSEIDON Project: Ocean Science Library Fighting Against Poseidon's Trident, Opening the Future With Knowledge on the Ocean.

Recently, special libraries have been taking creative roles in traditional information services, undertaking production and distribution of information. The Ocean Science Library (OSL) has been running the "POSEIDON Project" under the slogan "Capacity-building through academic publication" to fulfil these needs since the ocean is closely connected to climate and environmental changes. OSL aims to promote the importance of the ocean by using the metaphor of Poseidon, the god of the ocean in Greek myth. Public support is essential, and OSL is developing ocean knowledge contents for the popularization of ocean science. An ocean education textbook was requested by the government, and OSL published the series "Let's be Friends with the Ocean" for elementary/middle school science teachers; digital content is available at http://library.kiost.ac. OSL also analyzed ocean literacy programs from advanced maritime nations such as the United States, Japan, and Australia to create the best curriculum for Korean students; the OSL subject librarian took a leading role in developing the program. OSL has developed various series, including "Dreaming Ocean Book" for youth; currently 25 books have been published and more than 100 books will be added. Other series include "Seeing the Ocean through Science," with photos from scientists' fieldwork; three of these books have been nominated as books of excellence in Korea. "Ocean Science," an introductory series, is gaining popularity among college students and adults in South Korea. OSL is also running the "Science Mecenat Program;" the term "mecenat" refers to supporting activities to specific areas of interest, and OSL's "Moving Ocean Science Classroom" program offers lectures by scientists. OSL has been facilitating close cooperation between subject librarians and scientists to strengthen academic publication and public outreach.

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Myth of the "Digital Native" or Being "Born Digital."

Abstract: Many of us have been inundated with literature telling us how technologically savvy today's students are. This spring I noticed a new trend: people questioning just how well these technological skills are working for students when it comes to research or acquiring new information. I attend our graduate student brown bag presentations and started to also notice a real lack in basic literature searching and research skill. I decided to do some research to see if anyone has evaluated the digital acumen of these Digital Natives and how applicable the claims of neuroplasticity might be to learning style or effectiveness in basic literature searching for research purposes.

Can graduate students perform simple tasks such as opening a pdf attachment in an e-mail; opening a Word or Word Perfect document from a shared server; find a culture method in the literature or database.

Prensky (2001) wrote about "Digital natives, digital immigrants: do they really think differently." On the surface, it appears to be a logical hypothesis; Millennials born after computers started to be commonplace surely must use these tools better than those who have had to transition multiple times with the advances in technology. For a long time people accepted the idea that this new generation was more comfortable and capable in their technology use. Millennials have rarely experienced a loss of data with a misplaced click since much of their experience has been shaped by gaming and social interplay where there is little in the line of negative fallout from errors.

The intervening years since the hypothesis of Digital Natives was employed has produced a plethora of research. The journal *Computers & Education* has been most prolific in its reporting. Some of the data indicate that these students engage technology to stay connected: 78-95% have cell phones; 95% say they consistently use the Internet. They immerse themselves in MP3 Players, videogames, and social media programs. They expect to "click" around for solutions, learning by trial and error as in video gaming (Bates, 2007). Recent survey results (Bennett et al., 2008) show that 99.6% of Millennials use word processing programs; 99.5% email and surf the net for pleasure; and only 21% were engaged in creating their own content and multimedia for the web or were involved in emerging technologies. An astounding 33% did not know the correct description of the bcc email function (O'Neil, 2014).

Librarians can no longer take it for granted that students have learned about basic research or using library online catalogs, online journals or databases as part of their undergraduate education. Librarians should provide information on the exceptional in-depth resources for which their institutions pay and why these specialized databases are important for research. A single error in a culture method could cost students months in research data/time until graduation.

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Repository of Documents of Marine Science in Iran 1981-2014.

Scientists, teachers, students and others conduct research in the Caspian Sea, the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea and inland rivers and lakes. The fisheries, aquatic and marine research areas in Iran are marine physics, marine chemistry, aquaculture, ecology, plant and animal aquatic biology, pollution, fish diseases, biotechnology, genetic, fisheries etc., so there are papers, reports of projects, case studies, conference proceedings and theses (B.Sc., M.Sc. and Ph.D.). The information contains general and detailed research results on aquaculture (fish, shrimp, pearl oyster, etc.) and also environmental research carried out in marine, fresh and brackish water. These documents are an important part of the library collection. However, they are processed by different people who don't always follow the same cataloging rules. For instance, they may use subject headings, geographical determinants, descriptors and keywords in the same field. The collection is important for scientists, students, development partners, investors, and resource managers. As a result it is very difficult to access to the information. We will work on the establishment of unifying criteria that permit technical processing of the documents according to the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR) with updates. We chose the ASFA database for the thesaurus. The main objective of this work is to improve access to information contained in the documents, and to increase global access to the full text documents, which to date has been limited to scientists within Iran, by making them available in PDF format or accessible online via the ASFA or IAMSLIC databases.

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Implementation of a DAM (Digital Asset Management) Solution: A Proposal From the IBMPAS Library.

Digital assets are valuable for the Marine Biology and Fisheries Research Institute Almirante Storni (IBMPAS). These digitized data are used for specific purposes in the processes of local research. Digital information has been created and acquired during the last decade at the Institution and has relevant importance to the organization's goals and mission. A Digital Assets Management Program will help the organization to preserve, share and distribute digital information through the departments and external environment. Until recently, no cohesive strategy existed at the IBMPAS. This lack of information and collection policies produced duplicated efforts, unsuccessful results in searching and accessing data, and also delays in distribution and publishing processes. This poster will show the developing activities, policies and procedures designed by the IBMPAS Library in order to implement an institutional DAM solution as a crucial stage for preserving, sharing, reusing and providing external access in the future.

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DINARA Library – After Belonging to IAMSLIC

The Documentation Centre and Library of the National Direction of Aquatic Resources (DINARA) in Uruguay has been a member of the International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centres (IAMSLIC) since September 2004, the same year I came to take charge of this Library. The Association facilitates cooperation among its members, services visibility, and integration with partners of marine, fisheries and aquaculture areas. It makes possible exchange of resources through free access repositories, with material produced by researchers, as well as access to the Collective Catalogue and mailing lists of IAMSLIC International and its Latin Group. It enables technical assistance at national, regional and international levels, as well as exchange of experiences. Integrating IAMSLIC represented a breakthrough in

terms of the services provided by the Library, positioning and enhancing of the librarian profession. The vision of DINARA library before and after integrating IAMSLIC is shown through an interview with Dr. Omar Defeo, library user and research scientist at the institution.

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Asia and the Pacific Networks for the Exchange of Information and Experiences for Marine Fisheries Development

Asia and the Pacific represent the most important region for fisheries and aquaculture production since a number of states have the highest per capita consumption. Fishery commodities play an important role in reducing poverty, hunger and malnutrition and providing employment, income, food, and international trade. The region is the world's largest contributor to world aquaculture, producing 46.9 million tons – 91% of global aquaculture production. Even when aquatic plant production is excluded (the vast majority of which originates in the Asia-Pacific area), the region still remains dominant, representing 89% of global aquaculture production by quantity. It has a high rate of food fish consumption, estimated at 29 kg per person per year, though the source of fish in the diet of rural people in this region is gradually changing. With more than 3 billion people to feed and around 78 million more added each year, food shortages seem inevitable, especially among the poorer countries where rural populations that were once almost entirely dependent upon inland or coastal-near shore capture fisheries for their food have seen the decline of resources through environmental changes and changing water management regimes. To maintain this level for the next three decades would require producing an additional 30 to 40 million tons of fish per year by 2050 to meet the demands of a growing population. Rehabilitating and sustaining coastal fisheries is really required. Many of these problems undoubtedly could have been avoided or eased if the decision makers for marine fisheries of countries such as Indonesia and others in Southeast Asia had ready access to timely, precise and relevant information at the world, regional, and national levels to conduct in-depth analyses, plan strategies, base decisions, and formulate national policies.